



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

# ADVOCATE OF PEACE.

---

AUGUST, 1853.

---

## ENGLAND AND AMERICA ON THE MEANS OF PEACE.

The hopes of Peace depend on these two nations more than on all the rest of the world. They hold in their united hand the main-springs of that moral power which shapes and ultimately controls everything among men. They are at the head of the Christian civilization of the age, in the van of all its chief enterprises for the benefit of mankind, the pioneers and champions of nearly all its great moral, social and governmental reforms. Let them sincerely and resolutely unite in favor of any object, and we need no gift of prophecy to foresee its ultimate, if not speedy accomplishment. We have occasionally heard the boast of "England and America *against* the world;" but we hope ere long to hear more loudly and more joyously shouted the far better watch-word of "England and America *for* the world." Let the spirit of such a watch-word unite these two great nations in cordial, persistent efforts to supersede the war-policy by a policy of peace; and this grand and glorious reform, the source of countless blessings to the whole race of man through all coming ages, would soon become morally certain.

We are glad to observe growing proofs of such an union on practical measures of peace. Take especially the measure of Stipulated Arbitration. Long have the leading friends of Peace in the two countries been entirely united on the point of superseding war by treaty stipulations for reference to umpires as a last resort, instead of an appeal to arms. The first General Peace Congress in 1843 not only agreed on this measure, but unanimously adopted in its favor a very able memorial, addressed to all the Governments of the civilized world. Every one of the four succeeding Congresses has fully endorsed and earnestly commended the measure; the same sentiments

were lately echoed in words of unwonted power at the grand peace demonstration in Manchester, England; and we rejoice to discover increasing evidence, that leading statesmen in both countries begin to lend a favorable ear to arguments in behalf of the simple yet effective expedient by which we propose to obviate every plea of real necessity for the dread arbitrament of the sword.

From the London Herald of Peace we quote a few paragraphs of the London Peace Society's last annual report, showing how they regard our efforts with our own rulers in favor of this measure:—

Our friends of the American Peace Society, have been employed during the year, with great activity and success, in urging upon both their local and general legislatures the recognition of the principle of stipulated arbitration. The memorials which they presented to Congress on this subject, were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, who have recently presented their Report to the Senate, a very lengthened and elaborate document, cordially supporting the views of the memorialists, and recommending the adoption of the following resolution:—"Resolved, That the Senate advise the President to secure, whenever it may be practicable, a stipulation in all treaties hereafter entered into with other nations, providing for the adjustment of any misunderstanding or controversy which may arise between the contracting parties, by referring the same to the decision of disinterested and impartial arbitrators, to be mutually chosen."

But our friends on the other side of the Atlantic, not content with having obtained the assent of so important a body to this abstract resolution in favour of their views, have been diligently seeking to give it at once a practical application, by representing to their government how timely an opportunity now occurs of acting upon this recommendation, by introducing the proposed arbitration clause into certain important treaties now being negotiated between England and America. From information recently received, we learn, that the authorities then in power at Washington, had signified their entire readiness to include such a stipulation in the pending Treaties, provided the English Government were willing to concur.

On being apprised of this, the Peace Conference Committee sought and obtained an interview with the Earl of Clarendon, as Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and respectfully urged upon his Lordship to give such instructions to those engaged in the negotiation of the pending treaties, on the part of this country, as will authorise them to promote, as far as possible, the adoption of this most reasonable and salutary provision. What may be the result it is impossible to foretell. It is very difficult to induce official persons to depart from the old traditions of diplomacy, however great may be the change effected in the circumstances and conditions of international intercourse. But we do not relinquish the hope, that statesmen on both sides of the Atlantic will deem it not derogatory but honourable to the character of the two great kindered nations they represent, to be bound by mutual consent, to refer the decision of any differences that may hereafter arise between them, to the adjudication of reason and justice, instead of the blind and brutal arbitrament of the sword.

**DEPUTATION ON STIPULATED ARBITRATION.**—A deputation from the Peace Conference Committee of London and Manchester waited by appointment on Lord Clarendon at the Foreign-office yesterday at 4 o'clock. It consisted of the following gentlemen:—Mr. Joseph Hume, M.P.; Mr. Rich-

ard Cobden, M.P.; Mr. Charles Hindley, M.P.; Mr. Wm. Ewart, M.P.; Mr. James Bell, M.P.; Mr. Edward Baines, Leeds; Mr. William Rawson, Manchester; Mr. G. W. Alexander, London; Mr. William Edwards, London; Mr. Charles Gilpin, London; Mr. John Morland; Mr. Joseph Cooper; Mr. Frederick Tuckett; Mr. Alexander Brockway; Mr. Henry Richard, &c.

MR. COBDEN, in introducing the deputation, stated that they represented the committee appointed at the conference held at Manchester in January, to watch over and promote in every practical way the cause of international Peace. As they understood by what fell from his lordship lately in the House of Lords, that very important treaties were now being negotiated between this country and America, they thought it a suitable time to urge the introduction into those treaties of a clause binding the contracting parties to refer their differences to arbitration.

The Earl of CLARENDON replied, that of course it was no secret that negotiations of an important nature were pending between the two Governments, which, if successful, would place our relations with the United States on a more reasonable and satisfactory footing. A very friendly feeling had been displayed by the American Government. On the general question he could only say, that none of the gentlemen forming the deputation could feel more strongly than himself the desirableness of maintaining pacific relations; indeed, as being more responsible, he might be naturally even more anxious than they. The only question was as to the best means of preserving peace. He was not quite convinced that the insertion of the clauses proposed would have that effect. He thought that the spirit of the age, the improved feeling, and good sense of mankind—of those to whom Governments are obliged to defer more than they had done—constituted a better guarantee for the preservation of peace than written engagements. Events had occurred in modern times without disturbing the peace of the world, which at any other epoch in history would have inevitably led to war. Every day that peace was preserved, rendered war more unlikely.

Mr. HUME remarked, that arbitration was already adopted in practice, and mentioned several instances within his memory in which international disputes had been settled by reference to neutral authorities. His own idea was, that the introduction of a clause to that effect into treaties would be very valuable, as showing the *animus* and disposition of the Governments to preserve peace, by stipulating to do that which was now often done without such stipulation. Lord CLARENDON saw no objection to the proposal viewed in that light; but, as the question was rather a novel one, he could say no more at present than promise to give the matter his earnest consideration.

Mr. COBDEN stated, that the Committee on Foreign Relations had recently presented to the American Senate a report, recommending the Congress to advise the President to secure a stipulation in favour of arbitration in all treaties hereafter entered into with foreign nations; and, such being the case, he hoped our own Government would not hesitate to meet the proposal in the same friendly disposition. Lord CLARENDON expressed his wish to see that document, a copy of which Mr. Cobden promised to send him.

These statements, though not a frank committal to the measure urged, are much more favorable than could have been expected under the circumstances from a British Foreign Secretary. It is a coincidence quite encouraging that two such men as Lord Aberdeen and Lord Clarendon should, at the present juncture, be at the head of the British Government. It is a providential augury full of promise to the cause of Peace.